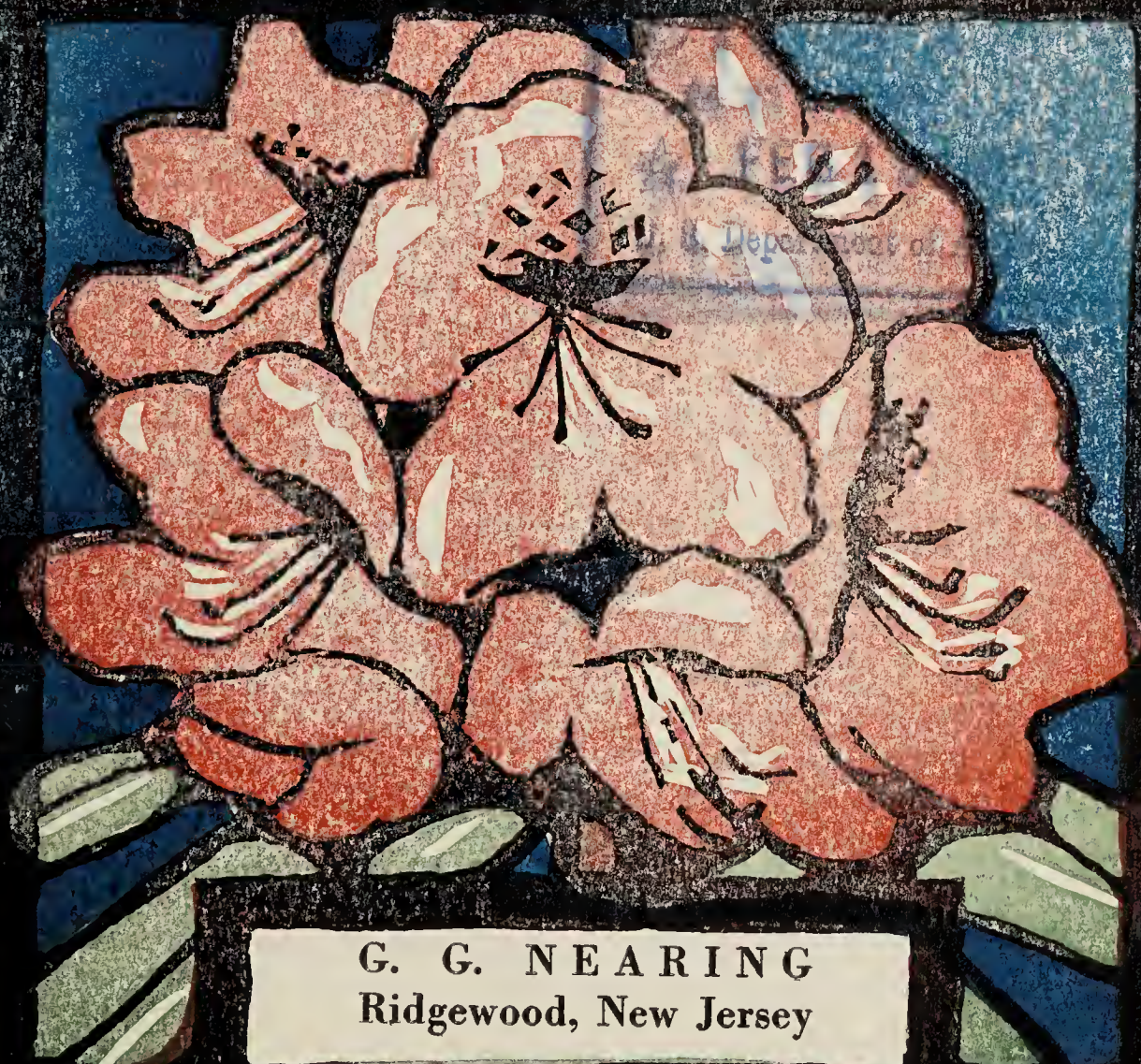


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2-7-57 336

RHODO- DENDRONS



G. G. NEARING
Ridgewood, New Jersey

While no Japanese beetles have been found in the nursery up to the end of the 1935 season, this district as a whole is under quarantine, and it will not usually be possible to ship plants to points outside the political Japanese beetle quarantine area.

Although giving no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality or productiveness of any plants listed in this catalog, and accepting no responsibility for same, nevertheless every effort is made to have names correct. All species and varieties are continually checked by botanical research.

Many of these plants are not obtainable elsewhere, and may be present here in very limited numbers. But prices are kept low on every form which can be propagated freely here, no matter how rare.

Shipments made by Railway Express at customer's expense, packing free.

G. G. NEARING
RHODODENDRON GROWER

1251 East Ridgewood Avenue

Ridgewood, New Jersey

P. O. Box 516

Telephone RIDgewood 6-4396

RHODODENDRONS

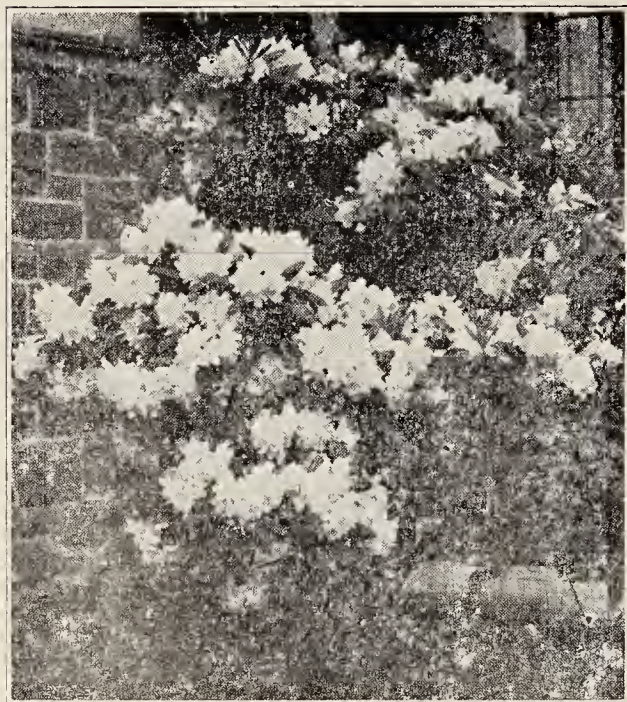
MAGNIFICENT is the Rhododendron, monarch of the garden. On the throne of its eternal dark jade leaves it bears the crown jewels of the flower kingdom, rubies and glowing amethysts and great pearls.

In winter its foliage gleams majestically through the snow. When other leaves have fallen, those of the Rhododendron remain the only ones of large size enduring our northern rigors.

For a shaded garden wall, a cool foundation bed, a tree-studded lawn, a brookside or the edge of the woodland, no other shrub so completely fulfills the gardener's heart's desire.

But the forms of Rhododendron are legion, and now explorers who roll back the curtain from dark corners of the world, are revealing hundreds more. One is a tall tree, another a tussock. One flowers blood-red, another yellow, another blue. The leaf of one is as long as your arm, of another is smaller than a baby's fingernail. One flourishes in the arctic, another hugs the tropics.

What these will eventually do for our gardens, no one yet knows. Some species are proving reason-



ably hardy. If others languish in cultivation, pining for their native mountains, these must be crossed with sturdier sorts till their offspring learn to grow vigorously under garden conditions. Horticulturists for a hundred years

have been making such crosses with good success. Hence an ever increasing list of named hybrids, the few best selected from millions of seedlings. And of these still fewer are hardy in our northeast climate.

It is unfortunate that people who see these wonderful named hybrids in flower are easily misled to buy the wild *Rhododendron maximum*, in the belief that it too will flower beautifully. As well dig

a wild rose from the pasture expecting it to rival a Dr. Van Fleet. *R. maximum* has handsome foliage which looks well in the mountains, and the small, pale flowers are pleasing in desolate places. But in the garden *R. maximum* suffers by comparison with its splendid relatives and is often a failure, out of place, unhappy, unsightly. *R. catawbiense* is somewhat better, but magenta.

Wild Rhododendrons would seem better left in the mountains, giving over the gardens to garden hybrids, which can be multiplied as desired without despoiling nature. When species are needed, and many of the Asiatics prove even more beautiful than hybrids with one skillful enough to grow them, we can raise these from seed in the nursery.

CULTIVATION AND CARE

All Rhododendrons need an acid, cool, moist soil rich in vegetable matter. It must contain no lime or limestone in any form. Whether or not there is natural acidity, prepare the ground by digging in to it a large amount of acid peat or leafmold from oak woods.

Rhododendrons also prefer sloping ground for drainage. Except the pigmy sorts, which are separately dealt with further on, they need some shade or a north exposure, shelter from the wind, and a damp atmosphere. Lacking these, sprinkle regularly.

For the average lawn, place them near the north wall of a building or where they will get shade about half the day, but if the shade would be from maples or elms, better place the Rhododendrons elsewhere, in full sun if necessary and if they will get abundant watering. Oak furnishes ideal shade, because oak roots do not rob the soil, and oak leaves rot acid.

A perpetual mulch of oak leaves gives best results, although, since leaves blow around the lawn, some prefer the neater peat moss. A new treatment recommended with reservations till it has proved itself longer, is to mulch with two or three inches of oak leaves, covering these completely with stones five or six inches or more across and placed edge to edge like a cobble pavement. In any case the mulch must never be removed or dug in.

Rhododendrons should never be allowed to dry out. During even short droughts they should be sprinkled daily if possible, but not much during October and November, heaviest in May.

NAMED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

The Rhododendrons you see covered with gorgeous bloom are not wild shrubs from the hills, but garden varieties selected after a century of hybridizing and breeding.

As these do not come true from seed, they must be propagated by cuttings, layers or grafts. Grafting, the usual method, results in a quick growth which often fails and dies after a few years. Better

plants are produced by cuttings or layers. Cuttings cost less than grafts or layers, and give superior results, but the method of rooting them is known to a few only.

Most named hybrids here are cutting-grown, and therefore of highest quality. As all large plants were disposed of in the recent moving of the nursery, only small sizes can be offered this year.

ALBUM ELEGANS. A tall, fast-growing hybrid of *R. catawbiense*, with very large trusses of pale lavender fading to nearly white. Young plants look ungainly, but specimens 10 or 15 feet high become exceedingly handsome when given plenty of room on a shaded lawn or at the edge of a wood. One of the 16 hardiest hybrids at Boston, Rochester and Ithaca.

8 to 10 inches high, with ball 80 cents each

BOULE DE NEIGE. Semi-dwarf, compact, slow-growing hybrid of *R. caucasicum*, reaching after many years a height of several feet. Flowers are white with a greenish blotch, and freely produced. This thrifty variety likes an open, sunny position better than most hybrids, and does not do well in dense shade. One of the 16 hardiest.

6 to 8 inches high, with ball 75 cents each

CARACTACUS. A compact hybrid of mixed parentage, reaching moderate size and bearing smoky red flowers. Of all the hardy reds, Caractacus has the most shapely habit, responding well to a fairly open situation. One of the 16 hardiest.

8 to 10 inches high, with ball \$1.00 each

CATAWBIENSE ALBUM. Not a true variety of *R. catawbiense*, but a mixed hybrid with spreading branches, good, clean foliage, and flowers brilliant white with a yellowish or greenish center. Perhaps the most satisfactory pure white hybrid for general use, and one of the 16 hardiest.

8 to 10 inches high, with ball \$1.00 each

LEE'S DARK PURPLE. A hybrid of moderate size, rather compact, with deep green foliage, and the flower color a royal purple. Not quite so hardy as the preceding varieties, and requiring shade and shelter from the wind.

8 to 10 inches high, with ball \$1.00 each

The most satisfactory soil for Rhododendrons, as indicated by personal experience, can be made by mixing in a large proportion of highly acid sedge peat. Prices on request.

ASIATIC RHODODENDRONS

Though the hardy hybrids so greatly excel our native Rhododendrons for landscape planting, many newly discovered species yet more beautiful are on trial now for hardiness. A few may prove entirely satisfactory in their present form, while others will need to be bred and hybridized over a period of years, even of generations and centuries. Even so, some of the exquisite grace must usually be sacrificed to make them adaptable. Those who wish to grow these rare treasures now may do so by protecting as will be explained with regard to each species on inquiry. All plants listed here have wintered without artificial heat.

Among the hardiest and most enchanting are the large-flowered, fragrant Fortunei Rhododendrons, Fortunei, decorum, discolor, Fargesii, oreodoxa, vernicosum, etc. These paragons from China and Tibet deserve to be grown wherever they can stand the winter, or even wintered in a cold-pit to make sure of their flower-buds. All need the shade and shelter of a wood, and moist atmosphere at all times.

Stars, where mentioned, refer to ratings by the Rhododendron Association, England. (Maximum 4.)

RHODODENDRON FORTUNEI. 2 stars. A tree introduced from China about 1859, but only recently given a proper trial in this country, growing to moderate size and flowering in favored spots on Long Island and Cape Cod. If less congenially situated it probably needs to be wintered in a cold-pit for best results. The foliage, not unlike *R. catawbiense*, has a distinguishing bluish cast. The flowers, in loose clusters, are each individ-



Rhododendron Fortunei

ually nearly 4 inches in diameter, pale pink or lavender, delightfully scented of cloves, opening late in May. As in most of this group, the corolla is 7-parted, with a satiny sheen.

4 to 6 inches high in 4-inch pots	\$1.00 each
6 to 12 inches high in 6-inch pots	\$2.00 each

RHODODENDRON CALOPHYTUM- 3 stars. A tree sometimes 50 feet high in the mountains of west China, introduced about 1900. The leaves are a foot or more in length. The flowers, white, pink, or red, with a darker blotch above the center, are deeply bowl-shaped, and borne in very large trusses. Distantly related to *R. Fortunei* and apparently about as hardy, *R. calophytum* makes but slow growth, seeming dissatisfied with conditions thus far offered it. It will make a wonderful *Rhododendron* when we learn its needs.

In 4-inch pots

\$1.50 each

RHODODENDRON DECORUM. 2 stars. A fine large shrub from southwest China resembling *R. Fortunei*, but not so hardy. Unless protected from the severest weather, it may be cut to the ground. The flowers, usually white with a green center, are large and fragrant.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

In 6-inch pots

\$2.00 each

RHODODENDRON DISCOLOR. 4 stars. Large shrub allied to *R. Fortunei* but with much larger leaves and flowers. The white or pink corolla may be more than 5 inches in diameter. Already estab-

lished on Long Island and Cape Cod, it is undoubtedly the largest-flowered *Rhododendron* that can be grown in the north, and is one of the most beautiful species known. Like all its kindred, *R. discolor* must have shade and ample moisture except in the early fall. Blooms in June or later.

In 4-inch pots

\$2.00 each

RHODODENDRON FARGESII. 2 stars. Smaller-leaved shrub introduced from west China about 1900 and grown to considerable size on Cape Cod. Its rose-pink, red-spotted, fragrant flowers are produced in May so abundantly that if permitted to set seed, the plant may be severely injured. These plants from seeds of a wild albino, Rock 22820, may vary in color.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON OREODOXA. 2 stars. Shrub or small tree of slender growth, resembling *R. Fargesii* but much taller, and the flowers often spotted purple. From a more northerly part of China, it seems perfectly hardy, blooming well in northern Long Island in late April or early May.

In 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

In 4-inch pots

\$1.50 each

RHODODENDRON VERNICOSUM. 2 stars. Yet another of the Fortunei group, related to *R. decorum* but apparently hardier, the leaves somewhat smaller. Flower color varies from white to bright rose, with the Chinese parent of these seedlings described as pink. New and variable.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

All of the preceding species belong to the Fortunei series, with smooth leaves and large, rather open growth. Of different nature are the following:

RHODODENDRON SMIRNOWI. Compact shrub of slow growth with the leaves dark and handsome above, clothed on the under side with conspicuous, dense wool, at first pure white, turning rust-color with age. The flowers, somewhat like *R. catawbiense*, but a better color, come at the end of May. *R. Smirnowi*, first brought from the Caucasus about 1886, since when it has proved perfectly hardy in all sections where Rhododendrons grow.

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON BRACHYCARPUM. Dense, slow-growing Japanese species with broad, blunt leaves. The smallish flowers are white tinted with pink or cream, slightly fragrant, and borne in June.

Hardy nearly as far north as Boston and Rochester, it lasted many years at the Arnold Arboretum.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM. 2 stars.

A large, loose shrub from the Himalayas, known since 1821. The leaves are covered below with a rusty felt, the flowers, rather large, varying from white to pink and purple, with purple spots. Once reported hardy at Rochester, it has not succeeded perfectly when grown from English seed. A new strain direct from Nepal, with white flowers spotted maroon, seems hardy, but may need good shade and shelter.

In 3-inch pots

\$1.25 each

RHODODENDRON THOMSONII. 4 stars. Large shrub with small, oval leaves and blood-red, sometimes pink flowers of a pure, clear shade. Since 1851 this magnificent Himalayan has been known as a species difficult to handle. Small plants well shaded and kept moist in a soil mostly sedge peat, endure the winter out of doors, but require the best care.

In 4-inch pots

\$3.00 each

A further list of rare species headed Rhododendrons For Experimenters follows the section on dwarfs and pigmies.

DWARF AND PIGMY RHODODENDRONS

For the Rock Garden

From Tibet and western China come alpine Rhododendrons, some not more than 3 or 4 inches tall, which, once their needs are understood, should be favorite subjects for the rock garden. Even those described as 3 or 4 feet high are often natural mid-gets, easily kept small by exposure to the sun.

Most of the Asiatic species have been discovered and introduced in the last dozen or twenty years, and are still virtually unknown to American gardeners. Explorers still brave the perils of vast regions never before penetrated by a white man, to gather the seeds, and most of the plants here listed were raised direct from the seeds thus sought out in the mountain wastes of Asia.

The species show astonishing variety in form and habit. Their colors range through shades of purple, violet, mauve, lavender, pink, yellow, white, and nearly blue.

While it is too soon to lay down definite rules for cultivation of all the dwarfs, the following situations have been found most suitable: moraine, pool edge or stream bank down within a few inches of the water, a perpetually wet bank or slope, a damp ravine opening north. The ground must never dry out, and if possible the roots should be able to reach trickling or standing water.

The soil must be acid, the water free from lime. A mixture of stony gravel and acid peat, about half and half, is ideal. After planting, pack in a close mulch of stones averaging the size of an egg or more.

Most of the species, when their roots can reach water, revel in full sun, or just the shadow of a rock to the south. Others do better with more shade, as noted later.

In general they prefer full exposure to heat and cold, snow and rain, but not too much wind. Don't cover them. Use no lime, bonemeal, ashes, or any chemical fertilizer!

The plants may be set out any time in Spring up to the first of June, or during August and September. But rather than set them out in late Fall, they should be wintered in a moist, shaded bed of peat, but not covered or mulched.

In addition to the Rhododendrons here described are many more of equal or even greater interest, some too rare and scarce, others too newly introduced for inclusion now. This catalog will soon be enlarged and the scarce Rhododendrons will be increased by cuttings as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile their names will be found listed on the last couple of pages. Collectors of rare plants or others specially interested are invited to write for details.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHUM. Unlike most of the species to follow, *R. chrysanthum* looks exactly like the familiar garden Rhododendrons, except that it never grows up, adding only about an inch a year, and usually falling over before it has attained many inches. It bears 5 to 8 pale yellow flowers in the cluster, yellow being a most unusual color among hardy Rhododendrons.

Discovered in the Siberian mountains about 1776, it has been considered too difficult to grow in England, but this new lot of seed from Corea is giving plants amazingly hardy and adaptable in this country. They do best in the moraine, but will tolerate a rather dry soil in shade if required.

Thus far these plants, 3 years old and only 2 or 3 inches high, show wonderful promise.

2 to 3 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

The LAPPONICUM Rhododendrons, so-called because related to *R. lapponicum*, an arctic species, have very small leaves, in some a mere quarter of an inch long, always evergreen but drooping and curling in very cold weather.

Though from the snow line, most of them can be made to thrive and bloom at sea level, the main display about May, then an occasional flower or two throughout the season until frost. The secret of success is water --- a wet soil well drained. Some expect a little shade, but to flower properly most of them need full sun, and are not in the least afraid of heat if kept sopping.

(Stars, where mentioned, refer to ratings given by the Rhododendron Association, England, with 4 the maximum. Some of the newer introductions are not yet rated.)

RHODODENDRON ACHROANTHUM, from an area along the upper Yangtze, grows into a shrublet with very short twigs, and with leaves less than an inch long. Found in nature on open cliffs, it appears to prefer the open here, with plenty of moisture. In the moraine it has endured uninjured 100 degrees above and 25 below zero. Flowers in 3s a dull, deep magenta red.

4 to 8 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

RHODODENDRON CANTABILE. 4 stars. Larger, to 3 feet, with leaves an inch long. Flowers dark

violet, about 10 in a globe-shaped cluster and borne freely. It grows in open ground and on cliffs in far western China, and should be hardy in the open here, but through an oversight was not sufficiently tested in the sun. It winters fairly in half shade.

6 to 8 inches high in 3-inch pots

85 cents each

RHODODENDRON DRUMONIUM. A small, tufted shrub usually less than one foot high, discovered recently in open, stony places north of the upper Yangtze. Leaves a quarter of an inch long, flowers, one at the tip of each twig, commonly a bright mauve, but in 1932, far to the north, Dr. J. F. Rock found a deep blue variety, No. 25377, and from this seed all the plants here were raised. The seedlings which have bloomed are blue or lavender.

Grows in the moraine in full sun without regard to heat or cold and barely rises from the ground. Its dwarf habit and neat, crisp winter foliage make *Rhododendron drumonium* most desirable.

4 to 6 inches long in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

RHODODENDRON IMPEDITUM. 3 stars. Low shrublet from very high mountains in west China. Leaves about half an inch long, flowers mauve or pale purplish blue, single or 2 together on each of the many short twigs. *R. impeditum* is considered one of the hardiest Lapponicums, already well test-

ed and thriving in many rock gardens. Needs rather less moisture and more shade than its relatives.

6 to 8 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

RHODODENDRON MULIENSE. 2 stars. The Muli Mountain Lapponicum, a shrub to 2 feet with leaves half an inch long and bright yellow flowers, 5 or 6 in each cluster. Coming from open, rocky mountainsides in southwest Szechuan, it should be as hardy as *R. drumonium*, but has not yet proved itself here. It likes full sun in wet soil.

4 to 6 inches high in 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON ORTHOCLADUM. 3 stars. A shrub with half-inch leaves, and mauve flowers borne 1 to 3 at the ends of the straight branches. Very hardy and vigorous, if plenty of moisture is provided, thriving best in the moraine in full sun. In its native Yunnan highlands it flourishes on cliffs of limestone, but probably will not endure even a suggestion of lime here under our light rainfall, preferring highly acid peat. Its narrow leaves keep their shape and bronze-green color well throughout the winter.

6 to 9 inches high in 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON PYCNOCLADUM (diacritum)
A matted shrublet with quarter-inch leaves, found

on cliffs in western China. Flowers one at the tip of each twig, dark blue in this strain, Rock 23317, though typically deep rose-purple with a white throat. While not yet thoroughly tested, it grows well, and small plants set out in September looked hardy after a winter in the open moraine.

4 to 6 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

RHODODENDRON RAMOSISSIMUM So newly introduced from the moorlands of Tachienlu that no rating has yet been given it, this species now makes its bow under Dr. Rock's number 23310. He found it 12 to 18 inches high with quarter-inch leaves and blue flowers, varying from the original type somewhat larger with dark purple flowers. It wintered successfully in and near the moraine.

4 to 6 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

RHODODENDRON RAVUM. Unlike the other Lapponicums listed here, and of larger growth, as much as 4 feet high, yet dwarf enough for the rock garden, at least until very old. Leaves about an inch long and more than half an inch broad, pointed at both ends, flowers deep rose, 4 or 5 in each cluster. Originally from the upper Yangtze country, it has been grown in England, but is new here. A

small plant wintered in sun in the rock garden near the moraine, where the ground is not very wet. It has had no other trial here.

4 to 6 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

RHODODENDRON WEBSTERIANUM. Another so newly introduced that it has no rating. As much as 3 feet high, but slow growing. The color of this variety, Rock 25370, is given as blue, which will be better than the previously discovered form described as rosy purple, though the Lapponicum tints are in pastel shades and none bad. Coming from the moorlands of western Szechuan, *R. Websterianum* ought to be hardy, and several seedlings set in the moraine in September, wintered well.

3 to 5 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

Other Dwarf Rhododendrons

The Lapponicum Series is the largest of several more or less similar groups of dwarf or semi-dwarf Rhododendrons, characterized by scales just large enough to be seen without a glass, which dot stems, leaves, and often flowers. Such scales are found also on our native *R. carolinianum* and other species too big for the rock garden, and are probably a protection against sunburn.

RHODODENDRON CEPHALANTHOIDES, of the Cephalanthum Series, resembles certain of the Lapponicums in its Daphne-like foliage, and has also Daphne-like flowers, while those of the Lapponicums favor Azalea. Grows on dry ledges and in clefts of limestone cliffs in western China, but seems partial to a wet, peaty moraine here. Small plants wintered in sun without injury. Blossoms white with yellow tube.

4 to 6 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

RHODODENDRON SALUENENSE. 3 stars. A shrublet of the Saluenense Series with large flowers for the size of the plant, nearly 2 inches across, in 2s and 3s, saucer-shaped, deep purple-crimson with darker markings. Leaves evergreen like the Lapponicums, but distinct in shape and texture. Found on cliffs and boulders in west China, it takes kindly to a moraine or sunny wet bank, seeming both hardy and thrifty in its small way. One of the most promising rock garden species.

3 to 5 inches high in 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON RACEMOSUM. 4 stars. Introduced to cultivation about 1900, and already known to American gardens, it is hardy in a sheltered position, requiring some shade and good drainage,

not the sopping wet condition preferred by most Lapponicums. Belonging to still another series, the Virgatum, it has leaves the size of your thumbnail, dark green above, shining white beneath, all smothered in bright pink bloom about the first of May. The faded flowers should be cut away to keep this species in health. Some forms grow only a foot or so high, and it is from small plants that this lot was propagated.

6 to 8 inches high in 3-inch pots

65 cents each

8 to 12 inches high in 4 inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON PUBESCENS. 3 stars. Scabrifolium Series. From thickets in the Muli Mountains of western Szechuan. Resembles *R. racemosum* in a general way, but with more slender and open habit, and the narrower leaves are densely covered with upright hairs. Flowers small, bright rose. So recently introduced that in 1930 the color was not known to science. It prefers to hang gracefully over a steep rock, rather than grow straight, and needs both shade and shelter if it is to thrive and winter its flower buds. Moist but not wet soil.

6 to 8 inches high in 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

8 to 12 inches high in 4-inch pots

\$1.50 each

RHODODENDRON HEMITRICHOTUM. 3 stars.

Closely related to *R. pubescens*, but with few or no hairs on the leaf, which appears to be covered with a fine down, and has an odd pinkish cast in winter. The shell-pink flowers, red tipped in bud, wreathed over a gray rock, strike a delightful color harmony. Needs a cool, damp, sheltered recess, where, like *R. pubescens*, aided by a lot of snow or a little luck, it may winter its buds and so more than justify any trouble it may have caused.

6 to 8 inches high in 4-inch pots

\$1.25 each

RHODODENDRON TRICHOCLADUM. An odd, Azalea-like species, dropping in winter its leaves of pale green, and flowering yellow with green spots. Comes from the Tali Range in Yunnan and northward. Though reasonably hardy with some shade and shelter, it has not yet bloomed here.

4 to 6 inches high in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

6 to 8 inches high in 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

The Dwarf **TRIFLORUM** Rhododendrons grow small enough for the rock garden, though some other Triflorums may become large shrubs. Most of them look rather like Azaleas but tend to be evergreen, and grow vigorously even in soils not strongly acid.

RHODODENDRON AMBIGUUM. One star. An introduction of E. H. Wilson from western Szechuan about 1900, fully evergreen, with leaves an inch or two long and yellow flowers spotted green. Hardy at 20 degrees below zero with part shade and shelter from the wind, but may lose its flower buds in extreme cold.

6 to 8 inches high in 3-inch pots 60 cents each

8 to 12 inches high in 4-inch pots 90 cents each

RHODODENDRON HORMOPHORUM. A shrub a couple of feet high losing nearly all its leaves in winter, but keeping its buds well. From the Muli Mountains and a climate not too unlike ours, it is hardy in a little shade, and bud-hardy too. Flowers rather small and late, in late May or June, white to rose pink with brown markings.

8 to 12 inches high in 4-inch pots \$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON KEISKII. 2 stars. Low, compact shrub from Japan and Corea. Leaves fully evergreen, bronze when young, flowers clear yellow in May. Hardy on a north slope, evidently preferring the shade of rocks to that of trees, but buds suffer in severe weather. A fine dwarf if well placed.

6 to 8 inches high in 3-inch pots 75 cents each

8 to 12 inches high in 4-inch pots \$1.00 each

RHODODENDRONS FOR EXPERIMENTERS

While the average gardener may not care to try these newest Asiatics, with their alpine temperaments and little known needs, yet for the experimenter they offer a field unparalleled in possibilities, with rich rewards for success. So far the most favorable climates tried are Cape Cod and the north shore of Long Island, in oak-wooded ravines facing north, but there must be other spots equally good. Heat is worse than cold, drought worse than either, and wind and sun are usually harmful. A sheltered lake shore or a perpetually damp mountain gorge may prove ideal. Shaded cold-frames and a cold-pit are recommended for wintering the tenderer sorts. certain species which bloom in early spring may be suited to the conservatory, but all plants here have already survived zero or near-zero temperatures.

For complete list of species growing here, see end of catalog.

BARBATUM. 4 stars. 60 feet, Nepal, crimson-scarlet flowers, probably not quite hardy.

In 3-inch pots

\$1.25 each

AERUGINOSUM. 1 star. 8 feet, Nepal, lilac or purple, young leaves brilliant verdigris. Hardy?

In 2-inch pots

75 cents each

BUREAVII. 1 star. 6 feet, Szechuan, rose with crimson spots, chocolate felt under leaves. Hardy?

In 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

CALOXANTHUM. 3 stars. 5 feet, Upper Burma, yellow tipped with orange. Apparently hardy.

In 3-inch pots

\$3.00 each

CAMPYLOCARPUM. 4 stars, 8 feet, Nepal, yellow, often blotched crimson. The best yellow for England. Needs sedge peat. Hardy but difficult.

In 4-inch pots

\$3.00 each

CRINIGERUM. 2 stars. 12 feet, Tibet, white or pink, leaves brown-felted. Probably hardy.

In 3-inch pots

\$1.25 each

CROCEUM. 3 stars. 20 feet, Yunnan, a bright yellow. Probably hardy.

In 3-inch pots

\$2.00 each

CYANOCARPUM. 2 stars. 20 feet, Nepal, white. Like *R. Thomsonii* but less hardy.

In 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

FICTOLACTEUM. 3 stars. 45 feet, W. Szechuan, leaves to 2 feet long, heavily felted beneath, fls. white, cream or pink blotched crimson. Hardy?

In 3-inch pots

\$2.00 each

FULGENS. 2 stars. 12 feet, Nepal, bright scarlet, flowers and leaves small. Difficult.

In 3-inch pots \$2.50 each

FULVUM. 2 stars. Yunnan, pink, leaves large, felted orange beneath. Not hardy.

In 3-inch pots \$2.00 each

LEVISTRATUM. 10 feet, Yunnan, white spotted crimson. Probably hardy.

In 3-inch pots \$1.25 each

LITIENSE. 3 stars. 9 feet, Yunnan, clear yellow. Related to *R. campylocarpum* and seems hardier.

In 3-inch pots \$2.00 each

In 4-inch pots \$3.00 each

MORII. 25 feet, Formosa, white spotted with crimson. Not hardy.

In 3-inch pots 75 cents each

RHAIBOCARPUM. 7 feet, Yunnan, white with crimson blotch, leaves small. Probably hardy.

In 3-inch pots \$1.25 each

SANGUINEUM. 3 stars. 3 feet, Tibet, a bright, pure crimson, leaves small. Difficult.

In 3-inch pots \$3.00 each

WARDII. 3 stars. 20 feet, Yunnan, bright yellow, as hardy as the related *R. campylocarpum*.

In 3-inch pots \$2.00 each

In 4-inch pots \$3.00 each

SCALY RHODODENDRONS. The group including our native *R. carolinianum* and most of the pigmy species, all so different from the familiar hybrid type that they are best listed separately.

AMESIAE. Small shrub, Szechuan, purple, both leaves and flowers small. Fairly hardy.

In 3-inch pots 75 cents each

BREVISTYLUM. 1 star, 10 feet, Yunnan, rose marked crimson. Fairly hardy.

In 3-inch pots 75 cents each

CHARTOPHYLLUM. 2 stars, 10 feet, Szechuan, leaves more or less deciduous. Fairly hardy.

In 3-inch pots 75 cents each

CINNABARINUM. 4 stars. 6 feet, Nepal, cinabar red, leaves gray-green. Seems hardy.

In 4-inch pots \$2.00 each

DESQUAMATUM. 2 stars. 25 feet, Yunnan, fls. mauve, spotted. Somewhat tender.

In 3-inch pots 75 cents each

OREOTREPES. 2 stars. 7 feet, Tibet, mauve or pink, foliage pale, bluish. Fairly hardy.

In 3-inch pots 75 cents each

PLEISTANTHUM. 10 feet, Yunnan, violet, lvs. narrow. Probably fairly hardy.

In 3-inch pots 75 cents each

RUBIGINOSUM. 2 stars. 30 feet, Yunnan, lilac, spotted brown. Fairly hardy. Said to endure lime.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

SEARSIAE. 4 feet, Szechuan, pale mauve. Hardy, but flower buds often winterkill.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

TIMETEUM. 3 stars. 4 feet, Szechuan, purplish rose. Probably fairly hardy.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

Also:

LINEARIFOLIUM. 3 feet. An odd Azalea from Japan. Leaves and pink petals extremely narrow.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

A complete list of the Rhododendron species growing here will be found on the final pages of this catalog.

Experimenters are now creating new garden varieties of Rhododendron by hybridizing the newly discovered species, a task begun by E. H. Wilson, that will take more than a hundred years to complete. The many new hybrid forms already growing here will not be offered in the catalog until they have first proved themselves and been propagated. Anyone interested in such material should plan to visit the nursery.

HOLLIES FOR THE LAWN

Christmas Holly makes an excellent ornamental tree that may be grown anywhere from southern New England southward. Until destroyed by holiday gatherers, it grew wild in Massachusetts. Holly prefers lowlands with sand, gravel or muck soils,



but will grow on higher ground in heavier soil if it can be sheltered from the wind. Considered difficult to move, it can be handled with complete safety from pots if set out during April or May. A mulch of peat or leaves is benefi-

cial. Water is also important, especially while the plants are small. To fruit, berry-bearing hollies must be near a staminate tree or hand-pollinated.

ARDEN HOLLY, a strain of American Christmas Holly, *Ilex opaca*, is a hardy northern form which stood the disastrous winters of 1933-4, 1934-5 here north of New York City without injury, and almost without the loss of a leaf. Ordinary Holly, which is grown from seedlings collected in the south, often suffers severely from zero weather, and may be unsightly even by Christmas.

Arden Holly was selected from thousands of others for four qualities: superior hardiness, rapidity of growth, rich winter color and heavy crops of a bright vermilion berry. All plants are cutting-propagated, are small and often shapeless as sold, but when set in a loose soil, soon grow to tree shape.

8 to 12 inches high in 6-inch pots \$1.00 each

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM CAMELLIAEFOLIA. This variety of the European Holly is not only one of the the handsomest but also one of the hardiest, and not quite hardy at that, though usually uninjured after 10 below zero in a sheltered spot. In mild winters not even a leaf will be burned. Narrow tree with large, blackish, nearly spineless foliage densely massed, and large, glistening berries. Slow-growing, very choice.

6 to 8 inches high in 4-inch pots \$1.25 each

Others of the many named varieties of European Holly are on trial, but so far only two or three of these seem hardy enough to propagate and offer for sale. Probably their greatest usefulness will be in city gardens, where they show remarkable resistance to smoke and soot, as do all Hollies, and are benefited by the heat of surrounding buildings.

ILEX LATIFOLIA. A most handsome Japanese Holly tree with dark, fleshy, toothed leaves about 6 inches long, and enormous red berries on the pistillate form. As hardy as the European, living through ordinary winters in a sheltered spot. Winter-tested seedlings, sex unknown.

6 to 8 inches high in 6-inch pots	\$2.50 each
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ILEX PEDUNCULOSA. Like *I. latifolia* with all its parts about half-size, becoming a shrub of moderate size not unlike an evergreen cherry, the foliage without spines, berries red. Almost as hardy as the American Christmas Holly. Prefers some shade. Winter-tested seedlings, sex unknown.

8 to 12 inches high in 4-inch pots	\$1.25 each
12 to 15 inches high in 6-inch pots	\$1.75 each

ILEX PERNYI. Perny's Holly from China. A favorite of E. H. Wilson's with spines like Christmas Holly but with foliage much smaller, only an

inch long, set close to the stem, and large, red berries nestled among them. Eventually a small tree, but slow-growing. Not quite so hardy as American Holly, it will stand 10 or 15 below zero unharmed if not too exposed, while 25 below has killed it back to some extent. This form of *I. Pernyi* bears staminate flowers followed by a few pistillate. Cutting-grown plants.

6 to 8 inches high in 4-inch pots

\$1.25 each

OTHER CHOICE PLANTS

DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA. The Dove Tree E. H. Wilson made famous. Quick-growing deciduous tree 60 feet high with odd flowers that look like white birds. Hardy in sheltered places, but after transplanting it often winterkills almost to the root. For this reason it should be set in its permanent place in spring while still very small.

6 to 8 inches high in 4-inch pots

75 cents each

8 to 12 inches high in 6-inch pots

\$1.25 each

HEDERA HELIX MINIMA. A very dwarf English Ivy with leaves about an inch across arranged very close together in two ranks. The name is not well verified, and may be wrong, for although a dis-

tinct type, its peculiarity is not mentioned in any book thus far consulted. It can be trained into a small shrub, or will vine on rocks. Hardy.

Small rooted cuttings in 3-inch pots 75 cents each

LOISELEURIA PROCUMBENS. A tiny creeping evergreen of the Heath family, looking like a narrow-leaved Thyme, but with flowers a rose shade. Needs moist, peaty soil in a north-sloping rock garden. Rather difficult.

In 2-inch pots 75 cents each

PIERIS JAPONICA ALBO-MARGINATA. Variety of the familiar Japanese Andromeda growing compactly and slowly with a white line so narrow and refined around the edge of the leaf as to please even those who do not like variegation. Needs peat soil and some shade.

Small rooted cuttings in 3-inch pots 75 cents each

S E D G E P E A T

After experimenting with different peats, it has been found that difficult Rhododendrons of the Thomsonii, Neriiflorum and other series, which do not succeed in ordinary soil, thrive best with sedge peat, which also proves best for ordinary Rhododendrons. Prices on request.

RHODODENDRON SPECIES

Under Test at Ridgewood

Many of the following Rhododendrons cannot be recommended for use in gardens until more is learned about their habits. Others, represented by only a plant or two, must first be multiplied. Still others await the printing of their section of the complete catalog. Collectors and experimenters please write for particulars.

achroanthum	Baileyi	calophytum
adenogynum	Bainbridgeanum	caloxanthum
adenophorum	Balfourianum	camelliaeflorum
adenopodum	barbatum	campanulatum
aechmophyllum	basilicum	campylocarpum
aeruginosum	Beesianum	cantabile
aganniphum	blepharocalyx	carolinianum
agglutinatum	Bodinieri	cephalanthoides
ambiguum	brachycarpum	chaetomallum
Amesiae	brevistylum	chameunum
arizelum	bullatum	charianthum
Aucklandii	Bureavii	chartophyllum
Augustinii	bureavioides	chasmanthum
auriculatum	californicum	chrysanthum
ciliatum	cyanocarpum	eclecteum
cinnabarinum	dasycladum	eriogynum
citriniflorum	Davidsonianum	erubescens
Clementinae	decorum	euanthum
coccinopeplum	desquamatum	Falconeri
concinnum	detonsum	Fargesii
coriaceum	diacritum	fastigiatum
coryphaeum	dictyotum	Fauriei
cosmetum	discolor	ferrugineum
crinigerum	dolerum	fictolacteum
croceum	drumonium	flavidum
cucullatum	dryophyllum	flavorufum

floccigerum
formosum
Fortunei
fulgens
fulvastrum
fulvoides
fulvum
glaphyrum
glaucum
Griffithianum
habrotrichum
haemaleum
heliolepis
helvolum
hemitrichotum
heptamerum

muliense
neriiflorum
niphargum
oreodoxa
oreotrephe
orthocladum
pagophilum
paradoxum
phaeochrysum
pholidotum
pleistanthum
poecilodermum

Smirnowi
Souliei
sperabile
sphaeroblastum
suberosum
telmateium
temenium

himertum
hippophaeoides
hirsutum
Hodgsonii
hormophorum
Hunnewellianum
hypolepidotum
impeditum
intricatum
irroratum
Keiskii
Keysii
Kotschyi
lacteum
lampropeplum
lanatum

ponticum
proteoides
Przewalskii
pubescens
pyncocladum
racemosum
ramosissimum
ravum
recurvum
rex
rhaibocarpum
rigidum

tephropeplum
Thomsonii
timeteum
Traillianum
trichocladum
triflorum
Valentinianum

lepidotum
leucopetalum
levistratum
linearifolium
litiense
lochmium
lutescens
manipurense
megeratum
mekongense
Metternichii
micranthum
minus
Morii
moupinense
mucronulatum

rubiginosum
russatum
saluenense
sanguinenm
schizopeplum
scintillans
Searsiae
selense
semibarbatum
setosum
siderophyllum
sigillatum

vernicosum
Wallichii
Wardii
Wasonii
Websterianum
yunnanense

TO VISIT THE NURSERY

The nursery having moved recently is still in the rough and without accomodations for visitors, but any plant enthusiast who does not mind hopping over stumps and ditches is invited during working hours, or by appointment evenings and Sundays. The most interesting time of year is May, when a few of the new Rhododendrons are sure to be in flower.

Location: at the eastern edge of Ridgewood village, about a mile west of the Suffern road, Route 2, and 4 or 5 miles north of the Paterson highway, Ronte 4.

Or from the center of Ridgewood drive east on Ridgewood Avenue till you pass an ice pond on the left. Four hundred feet east of the pond a narrow footpath leads to the nursery. If the gate should be locked (in working hours it seldom is) ask at the corner house 600 feet further east.

G. G. NEARING RHODODENDRON GROWER

1251 East Ridgewood Avenue

Ridgewood, New Jersey

P. O. Box 516

Telephone RIdgewood 6-4396

